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I.S.R. DIV.
JUN 30 1978
NYPL

The People's Korea

No. 897 EVERY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1978 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Rwandan President Visits DPRK

President Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with President Habyarimana Juvenal at the airport, Pyongyang, as he alighted from the plane on June 14. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairman-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 14 to June 17 upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, the KCNA reported.

The entourage of President Habyarimana Juvenal and his wife was consisted of Nsekalije Aloys, Member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Kanyarengwe Alexis, Member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and Minister of the Interior; Nteziryayo Simeon, Member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and Minister of Youth; Nzamurambaho Frederic, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, and his wife; Gatabazi Felicien, Minister of Public Works and Equipment, and his wife; Nyandwi Tharcisse, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to the DPRK, and his wife and others.

An agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation was signed between the DPRK and Rwanda.

Also signed was a protocol on economic and technological cooperation between the DPRK and Rwanda.

During their stay in the DPRK, various functions were arranged to welcome President Juvenal and his wife and they visited Mangyongdae, the Pyongyang Metro and other places.

Silver Knives

President Kim Il Sung and his wife went out to the airport and cordially met President Juvenal and his wife when they flew into Pyongyang on June 14.

A grand function was held at the airport to welcome the guest.

At the end of the function, President Kim Il Sung and President Juvenal walked past crowds, waving to their enthusiastic cheers, got into a car and headed for the city proper.

Hundreds of thousands of people in Pyongyang turned out to the streets and warmly welcomed the guests, waving the flags of the two countries and flowers.

Silver knives were presented on June 14 at the square in front of the February 8 House of Culture to President Juvenal and his wife by Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee in the name of the Pyongyang citizens.

President Juvenal expressed deep thanks for this.

President Juvenal and his wife on the same day paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

They had a conversation in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and posed for a photograph.

Summit Talks

Talks were held between President Kim Il Sung, and President Juvenal, in Pyongyang on June 14.

Present at the talks on the DPRK side were Pak Sung Chul, Kye Ung Tae, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Pyon Chang Bok and personages concerned Li Chang Son, Kim Gyong Ryon, Pak Jung Guk, Chong Song Nam and Kil Jae Gyong, and Li Hyong Wook, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Rwanda.

Present on the opposite side were the members of the Rwandan delegation.

At the talks, views were exchanged on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on a number of questions of common concern and identity of views was reached on the questions discussed.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

The talks were also held on June 15.

Banquet

A grand banquet was arranged in the evening of June 14 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall by President Kim Il Sung in honour of President Juvenal.

Invited to the banquet were President Juvenal and madame and their entourage.

Present there were Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Kye Ung Tae, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi and his wife, Kim Man Gum, Pyon Chang Bok and other leading functionaries and Li Hyong Yon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Rwanda.

Foreign diplomatic envoys to the DPRK and their wives were invited to the banquet.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet. (See page 2)

Warmly welcoming the Rwandan President and his entourage, he said: "The militant solidarity between our two peoples is daily strengthening and developing with the trend of the present times towards independence."

Speaking next was President Juvenal. (See page 2)

Expressing his pleasure and honour which he felt in visiting the DPRK, he said:

"We confidently expect that a great victory will be attained by your heroic struggle for the reunification of the country. The just cause always ends in victory and, as long as international legality raised its proper exigency, no one will defy any longer, without a risk, the dignity of a people who are in quest of justice."

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

Prior to the banquet President Juvenal presented gifts of best wishes to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung saw the gifts on display and expressed thanks for them.

On this day President Kim Il Sung and his wife on June 15 paid a return call on President Juvenal and his wife.

President Kim Il Sung presented gifts on June 16 to President Juvenal and his wife.

After seeing round the gifts on display President Juvenal expressed deep thanks for them.

On this day President Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon in honour of President Juvenal and his wife.

President Kim Il Sung was awarded "Grand Cross of National Order of One Thousand Hills", the highest order of the Republic of Rwanda on the same day.

President Kim Il Sung gave Order of National Flag First to President Juvenal on the same day.

Orders and medals of the DPRK were also awarded to the entourage of the Rwandan President.

President Juvenal and his wife arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in the evening of the same day in honour of President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

Presidential On-Spot Guidance to Pyongyang, S. Pyongan Prov.

President Kim Il Sung gave an on-the-spot guidance to the work of Nampo City, South Pyongan Province, on June 8 and 9, the KCNA reported.

President Kim Il Sung was accompanied by Kye Ung Tae, Yon Hyong Muk, Choe Jae U and personnel of central Party and power bodies and economic organs.

Arriving in Nampo early in the morning, he went first to the shipyard, where he deeply acquainted himself with the building of a large freighter and expressed satisfaction over the successes made by the functionaries and workers there in their work.

After inspecting the 20,000-ton freighter which would be launched before long, he went aboard another 20,000-ton freighter "Chongchongang" which had been completed and went round the engine room, the crew's quarters and holds. He praised the shipbuilders, saying it was well built.

He said that 20,000-ton freighters should be built in greater number.

President Kim Il Sung said that in the DPRK facing the sea on three sides, it is very important for the prosperity and development of the country to go out to the sea and gave instructions to draw up a concrete plan for expanding the shipyard into a more modernized large freighter building base.

He also taught that large building slips should be increased, more moorings be built and all the materials and equipment for ship-building be supplied more satisfactorily in the future.

The President went to the expansion project of the wharf, acquainted himself with the progress of the project and gave detailed instructions for carrying out the project better and faster.

With deep concern he taught measures for the growth of production at the Nampo Glass Factory and the Nampo Electrode Factory and for improving and further the supply

Enlarged Meeting

An Enlarged Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nampo City Committee, South Pyongan Province, of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on June 10 under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

A report was delivered at the meeting on measures for accelerating the construction of the wharf and dock of the Nampo port and the building of big cargo ships, keeping the production at the factories and enterprises in the city on a high level and further improving the city management in accordance with the instructions given by the President during his on-the-spot guidance to Nampo City. And concrete ways were proposed to carry out the measures.

At the meeting President Kim Il Sung gave programmatic teachings.

He noted that today when the scale of the economy is being constantly enlarged, production is rapidly increasing and a demand is growing for more brisk economic exchange with foreign countries, it is more important that anything else to expand foreign trade in every way. He stressed that to conduct foreign trade well, firstly, many large cargo ships should be built and secondly, ports be constructed well.

He set the task of building 20,000-ton class large cargo ships which should be carried out within the coming few years. (KCNA)

work for the working people in Nampo by further developing the fisheries on the West Sea and catching more fish and by increasing the production of meat, eggs, vegetables and cooking oil.

He went round the Waudo recreation ground and streets and gave concrete teachings on building Nampo grandly and beautifully into a more modernised port city of culture.

President Kim Il Sung also gave on-the-spot guidance to the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, and the Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Taean on June 7 and the Ponghwa Cooperative Farm and the Hari Cooperative Farm in Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province on June 11.

The President was accompanied by Kang Song San, Hong Si Hak, Pyon Chang Bok and leading functionaries of the central power bodies and economic organs and leading functionaries of the Party and rural economic organs from all provinces.

Saying with great satisfaction that the rice plants were doing well, he said: how important it is to sow rice in seedling beds and transplant it as early as possible in thoroughly applying the Juche-based farming method.

He said that 15,000 tractors should be produced and sent to the countryside as the immediate task with efforts concentrated on the production of tractors.

Then he underscored the need to establish a rational system of paddy-field ploughing and continue to work for the complete solution of the problem of water.

President Kim Il Sung went out to the fields of Sub-Workteam No. 1 of Workteam No. 3 of Hari Cooperative Farm in Kangdong County tending one hundred *chongbo* (*one chongbo approximately one hectare*) of terraced fields. Seeing the green maize plants, he said with satisfaction that the plants were doing well.

He gave highly important teachings on building terraced fields on a large scale.

The President gave programmatic teachings on the immediate farming work including the tending of the maize fields.

Kidnaped Fishermen Return to DPRK

(See the interview on page 4)

PANMUNJOM, June 13 (KCNA)—8 fishermen of our side returned to the embrace of the DPRK through Panmunjom at 11 hours June 13. They had had their boat sunken by the piratic act of the south Korean puppet clique and been kidnapped by them in the high seas near the extension of the Military Demarcation Line in the East Sea while being adrift after losing their course due to the engine trouble of the boat during their fishing operation in the sea off Wonsan.

The remaining fishermen who were aboard the fishing boat No. 6122 together with them on May 19 could not return as they were killed by the barbarous shelling of the enemy in the high seas.

In an attempt to cover up their indelible crime, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique kicked up a despicable anti-communist racket over our peaceful fishing boat. They illegally detained and persecuted our assaulted fishermen, weaving a sinister political plot.

Despite such intrigues of the enemy, our fishermen returned to the DPRK. This was possible entirely because the Government of the DPRK and our people waged an active struggle for their repatriation, exposing and denouncing the piratic act of the enemy, and because the south Korean people and the world public exerted a strong pressure upon the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and denounced them.

With the return of our fishermen the south Korean puppets admitted their piratic act before the world people. It also brought to full light the truth of the dastardly intrigues of the enemy who had maliciously slandered us, describing our peaceful fishing boat as an "armed spy ship."

After crossing the Demarcation Line of the Joint Security Area into our portion, the fishermen shouted "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" again and again at the top of their voice, expressing the deepest gratitude to the great leader who made it possible for them to return to the DPRK.

They took off the clothes and shoes put on them by the puppets and threw them together with their belongings into the portion of the enemy side. They vehemently denounced the enemy who, far from saving fellow countrymen waiting for rescue in the high seas, mobilized armed craft and unhesitatingly committed the outrage of showering gunfire upon them, sinking the fishing boat and kidnapping them.

At Panmunjom Chang Bong Ryul, Tak Yong Bin and other personages concerned warmly met the fishermen who returned to the embrace of the DPRK, breaking away from the clutches of the enemy.

The fishermen who were taken into the bosom of the DPRK after being detained and put to persecution of all manner by the enemy for nearly one month shed tears of joy, filled with immense emotion. And their hearts were aflame with an irrepressible hatred for the pirates and a burning determination to take revenge upon them for having sunken the boat and brutally killed their comrades.

"Out with Pak Jung Hi !"; 1,500 Seoul Univ. Students Demonstrate

Many students are being walked away by puppet plainclothesmen during a student anti-Pak demonstration at Seoul National University on June 12.

An estimated 1,500 students of Seoul National University clashed with the puppet riot police on June 12 in a hit-and-run anti-"government" campus demonstration. The students shouted "Out with Pak Jung Hi government!"

Prior to the demonstration, they held a rally, at which a student manifesto for democracy was issued, demanding: 1) the resignation of Pak Jung Hi; 2) abolition of the "*yusin* (revitalization)" system and repeal of the "emergency measures"; 3) the dissolution of the "National Conference for Unification," a tool for the long-term office of the Pak junta.

In the manifesto, they expressed their determination to continue their struggle until their demand would be met. They even warned in the manifesto an anti-"government" rally would be held on June 26 in the center of Seoul.

Around noon, scattering copies of the manifesto, the students started the demonstration, chanting anti-fascist slogans.

About 500 helmeted puppet policemen arrived at the scene. They fired dozens of teargas shells into the columns of marching students. Some students hurled rocks and others fought back with sticks. Many students were taken into police vans for questioning.

The demonstration continued more than two hours in the early afternoon before the puppet police finally put the students under control.

It was the third anti-"government" demonstration at Seoul National University in two months. Earlier on May 8, more than 1,500 students of the university staged an anti-"government" rally and demonstration inside the campus to protest against fraudulent "election of the National Conference for Unification" held last month. On June 1, more than 150 students of the agricultural college of Seoul National University waged a campus demonstration in opposition to the Pak puppet regime.

Dissident moves are strictly banned by an "emergency decree" of 1975 providing a minimum penalty of one year in prison for any violator.

Pyongyang Hits Seoul-Tokyo Shelf Bill

(See related story on page 3)

PYONGYANG, Jun. 17 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) today run commentator's article denouncing the criminal acts of the Japanese government in railroading through the plenary session of the House of Councillors the agressive and predatory "bill on special measures for the enforcement of the Japan-south Korea continental shelf agreement" on June 14.

In an article headlined "The Korean People Will Never Recognize the Aggressive Continental Shelf Agreement" Rodong Sinmun says:

This is a crude encroachment upon the national sovereignty of our people and a naked expression of the hostile policy toward our Republic.

The continental shelf in the South Sea of our country is an inviolable national wealth of the Korean people which cannot be disposed of in contravention of the will of the Korean people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had declared the aggressive and treacherous "continental shelf agreement" null and void, branding it as one encroaching upon the sovereignty of our country and the interests of the Korean people from the time when the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique cooked it up in 1974.

Nevertheless, the Japanese government authorities, strengthening conspiracy and tie-up with the south Korean puppet clique, laid this illegal document every year before the Diet session for ratification and persistently tried to ram it through the Diet. And now they have had it carried at last.

This is a new grave aggressive crime of the Japanese reactionaries against the Korean people and an intolerable challenge to us.

The Korean people pungently denounce with towering indignation the aggressive act of the Japanese reactionaries in having this "agreement" ratified at the Diet and solemnly declare once again this illegal "continental shelf agreement" totally invalid. Our people will never recognize this aggressive and treacherous document.

By having the domestic bill related to the "continental shelf agreement" finally carried, the Japanese reactionaries mean to tighten their aggressive and treacherous adhesion with the south Korean puppet clique, hasten their reinvasion of south Korea and intensify the plunder of national wealth of our country.

They also seek in this to boost the morale of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea who are running downhill to destruction, denounced and isolated within and without, maintain the colonial puppet reactionary rule in south Korea, realise the "two Koreas" plot and thus secure south Korea as their "breakwater" and stepping-stone for their reinvasion of Asia.

The "development" of the continental shelf in the South Sea of our country hastened by the Japanese reactionaries is not only aimed at the plunder of resources but also linked with their military plan to launch an armed intervention under the pretext of "protecting" their "economic concessions" in case of "emergency."

If the Japanese reactionaries commit aggression and plunder, going out to the continental shelf in the South Sea of our country, in disregard of our warning, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

If the south Korean puppet clique persist in their treacherous act of selling off the wealth of the nation to the foreign aggressors, they will invite fiercer hatred of the people and precipitate their own destruction.

Chongryun

Vice-Chairman Yun Sang Chul of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) denounced the Diet passage of the "special bill" on June 14.

Pointing out the "south Korea-Japan continental shelf pact" as aggresive and traitorous one to harm the national interest of the Korean people, perpetuate the division of Korea and strengthen the political, economic and military collusion between the Pak junta and the Japanese militarists, he said:

This "pact" is a criminal one intended to further tighten south Korea-Japan fusion, and establish neo-colonialistic domination over south Korea.

He warned it will bring about indelible consequences for the future relations between Korea and Japan.

He continued: We will never recognize the validity of the "special bill" and strongly demand its immediate withdrawal.

The Japanese government should correct all its ill-advised Korea policy decisions hindering the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and stop its aid to south Korean junta.

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

Your Excellency esteemed President Habyarimana Juvenal and Madame Habyarimana Agathe,

Dear guests from Rwanda,

Comrades and friends,

Today is the most significant day in the history of the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Rwanda.

The visit to our country of Your Excellency Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairman-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, shows that the brotherly relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries are entering a new epoch of florescence.

I am very happy that you have come all the way to our country carrying the deep friendly sentiments of the people of Rwanda towards our people, and I warmly welcome Your Excellency President and all the Rwandan guests on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

Rwanda is an independent and sovereign state which has newly emerged in the middle of Africa with a revolutionary spirit of freedom and liberation.

The industrious and brave people of Rwanda are vigorously hewing out a new independent and creative life as the masters of their own destiny following the country's independence. Great changes have taken place in the life of the Rwandan people particularly since the proclamation of the Second Republic under the leadership of Your Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal.

Since you assumed the highest post of the state, Rwanda has witnessed the restoration of peace and political stability in the country, the creation of the atmosphere of national unity and harmony and opening of a new road of development in the building of the national economy and culture.

The Rwandan people, full of hope for and confidence in the future, are now successfully carrying out the Five-Year Plan with a determination to build a new prosperous society, overcoming difficulties in the way of their advance on the principle of self-reliance.

We warmly congratulate the friendly Rwandan people who, rallied firmly around Your Excellency esteemed President Habyarimana Juvenal and the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, are making achievements in their endeavours for the country's independent development and the building of a new society.

We also highly appreciate the Government of the Republic of Rwanda for its efforts to preserve good relations with the neighbouring countries and realise the complete liberation and unity of Africa, supporting the peoples of southern Africa in their liberation struggle while pursuing an independent foreign policy based on the principle of non-alignment.

Today the situation on the African Continent is becoming complicated with each day due to the interventions of outside forces.

The dominationist forces including the imperialists deliberately inseminate discords and antagonism and create disputes and conflicts among the African countries in order to establish their domination.

The present situation demands of all African countries, without being fussy about progressive or non progressive, to maintain their traditional non-aligned policy and form a broad united front on the principle of respecting each other's independence and not interfering in internal affairs, thus decisively frustrating the crafty attempts of foreign aggressive forces at division, disintegration and conquest.

The African countries should resolutely rebuff all attempts of outside forces to interfere and not allow any kind of domination.

Some disputes existing between African countries should be settled through talks and negotiations and the problems of the African Continent be solved by the African people themselves.

The solemn struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for freedom and liberation will surely win despite temporary vicissitudes, and the day will come without fail when the cause of all African peoples for the abolition of imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa will be accomplished.

The Korean people will, in future, too, stand firm on the side of the African peoples and the progressive peoples the world over in the common cause for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society against the dominationist forces including imperialism, and make every effort to actively support and encourage their just struggle.

Comrades and friends,

The Korean and the Rwandan people are far off on different continents, but are closely united by strong bonds of friendship because of their common ideal for the country's independent development and creation of a new life against all forms of domination and subjugation.

The militant solidarity between out two peoples is daily strengthening and developing with the trend of the present times towards independence.

Proceeding from their principled stand to reject foreign interference and oppose the division of the country and the people, the Rwandan Government and people are opposed to the "two Koreas" plot and deepening the amity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and on the international arena, are giving active support to the struggle of our people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The current visit of Your Excellency President to our country is the most striking manifestation of your firm support and encouragement to the just cause of our people.

For this precious support and encouragement, I extend my deep thanks to Your Excellency President, the Government and people of the Republic of Rwanda.

Your Excellency esteemed President,

It is a great pleasure for the Korean people that they have the Rwandan people as their comrades-in-arms in the middle of Africa and that good relations of friendship and cooperation exist between the Workers' Party of Korea and the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Rwanda.

The friendship and solidarity between our two countries will be conducive to promoting the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples and the peoples of the non-aligned countries who are advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence and to strenghtening the independent forces of the world.

At this place enveloped in a cordial atmosphere to receive you as a friend today I would propose a toast:

To the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Rwandan peoples,

To the prosperity and development of the Republic of Rwanda,

To the unity of the peoples of the world advocating independence,

To the health of Your Excellency esteemed President Habyarimana Juvenal and Madame Habyarimana Agathe,

To the health of the guests from Rwanda,

To the health of diplomatic envoys from many countries and their wives, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here. **(KCNA)**

Speech of President HABYARIMANA JUVENAL

At Banquet

Mr. President and dearest friend,

I appreciate particularly the amicable and cordial speech which you have made as regards our country and me personally. I express you sincerest thanks for this. It is difficult to find an eloquent expression sufficient to extend our gratitude, Mr. President, for so fervent welcome and the considerations without parallel of which myself and the delegation accompanying me have been the object after we came to you.

With gratitude I would like also to express to you the pleasure and honour which we feel in visiting today this friendly country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and conveying to you and to your Government and the Korean people the fraternal and cordial salute of the Rwandan people who are regrouped around the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

This visit will permit me and the delegation to have talks with the eminent leading personnel of your country, see at first hand the great qualities of this valiant people and the considerable development which it has realised under the dynamic impulsion and wise guidance of the person who is identified with the Korean history, President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

Rwanda knows, Mr. President, the tangible results in the domain of economic and social development of your people, the efforts made for more than thirty years for the peaceful reunification of the two parts of the Korean nation and for the building of a most developed modern state in our Third World waging a relentless struggle for its liberty, its well-being and its progress.

Despite your meritorious efforts united with those of the world community, we deplore still today the existence of the arbitrary demarcation line which divides the Korean nation, in spite of the condemnation by the international opinion, consequent upon the last world war.

This tragedy of the Korean people is the motive of the natural preoccupation for the unity of the peoples who love peace, liberty and justice. This is why all the men and women fighters of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development asked us to assure you of their indefectible attachment to the Korean cause.

This is to say, Mr. President, that the Republic of Rwanda does not grudge any effort so that the Korean people might recover their unity to have their rights established for the splendid future of your whole country on the basis of mutual confidence, national concord and fraternity.

It is to this effect that we came to take positions at the international organisations in favour of the success of the sacred work for the reunification of Korea, the important mission to which you have been attached since your young age and, above all, since you shaped with success the destiny of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Most respected Your Excellency Mr. President, and Madame President,

Excellencies,

Mesdames,

Messieurs,

In spite of the distance which separates our two countries and the evident differences from the viewpoint of geopolitics, the Republic of Rwanda and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have many points in common.

Our people also experienced foreign domination. They have experienced the horrors of the civil war and the war of exploitation. They had to fight without cessation to recover and defend their independence. This is why they understand so well the situation which our friendly Korean people have experienced and are experiencing.

In our country, we have been able to put an end to colonisation and civil war which were prolonged beyond all historical and social justification; we owe this to the struggle which was waged since our revolution in 1959 and with the support of the friendly peoples who love peace and liberty.

We are convinced that with the same support of the friendly peoples among whom you may always count the Rwandan people, you will break soon the chains of foreign oppression and arbitrariness and also dispel the nightmare of foreign interference, and bring to the whole world all the benefits of your characteristic personality and your national genius.

We confidently expect that a great victory will be attained by your heroic struggle for the reunification of the country. The just cause always ends in victory and, as long as international legality raises its proper exigency, no one will defy any longer, without a risk, the dignity of a people who are in quest of justice.

Mr. President and dearest friend,

Still today, we share the same preoccupations, essentially inspired by the same position. In effect, we both consider that authentic victory is possible only when we forge and preserve national unity for the purpose of attaining economic, social and cultural development adapted to the specific character of each people. Our common conception of development proceeds from our faith in man which makes for us the privileged instrument and finality of our action.

It is for this that in the work which we undertake and in which, in Rwanda, all the population is mobilised and engaged, thanks to the rapprochement of peoples and the establishment of justice and peace, we pursue the long march for the elevation of the material, intellectual and moral wealth of our population.

Thanks to the fruitful cooperation which the Republic of Rwanda has established with the friendly countries, we expect to attain a better result despite the enormous difficulties inherent to our geographic situation, to our explosive demography and to our poor distribution of underground resources.

The contribution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to our efforts for development deserves to be mentioned.

In this regard, we rejoice at the progress realised by our two peoples in their cooperative relations, expressing the wishes for their development without cessation in the future.

The sustained attention which we pay to our development does not allow us to be indifferent to the problems which agitate the world.

An examination of the international situation does not invite us, alas, to be optimistic. In effect, in the economic plane, the slight change of mentality effected at the sixth and seventh extraordinary sessions of the United Nations General Assembly has never been completely reflected in the ensuing conferences.

The profound causes of the economic crisis deeply connected with the economic and monetary systems persist. The deterioration rise of the prices of our row materials and the excessive rise of the prices of the manufactured goods go unchecked.

Generating inflation, monetary disorder, recession and unemployment, the old economic order continuously pursues, despite the efforts of two thirds of mankind in poverty and misery, the policy of frustration ignoring the immense sacrifices made on a national plane by the developing countries. Faced with this dangerous situation, the Third World, to survive, should display all its energies and wisdom to preserve the meagre gains it has already achieved in the course of the former negotiations with the rich countries and bring them to a better appreciation of the just claim of the developing countries aspiring after equality and economic and social progress.

There is no need to be a prophet to predict that if no substantial result is brought about during a reasonable period for the improvement of the situation in the developing countries, their increasing affliction will inevitably cause still more dangerous tensions in the world.

We hope that in the actual conjunction the notion of solidarity will substitute the egoistic attitudes and that in the framework of harmonious development of the international community, domination will cede the place to the affinity of cooperation in equality and mutual respect.

Mr. President and dearest friend,

In the domain which rather concerns economy, after the Second World War, more than 6,000 milliard dollars were squandered in the course of armament. The sum spent annually for military arsenal exceeds 350 milliard dollars, whereas the aid for development is only 15 milliard dollars.

The result of this simple comparison is that the production of arms contributes to the enrichment of a few limited countries but is a means of making poor the developing countries which are involved in the ideological confrontation and the struggle for hegemony.

We eagerly hope that the 10th Extraordinary Session dedicated to disarmament will establish a line between the reduction of military budgets and development and take sensible measures to facilitate practical progress for improving the well-being humanity.

Though the consolidation of detente presupposes the reestablishment of confidence just like in the domain of disarmament, it is regrettable to note that the benefits of this detente is limited to the developed regions, whereas the other areas are exposed to insecurity despite the efforts of the United Nations to eliminate the focuses of tension.

We take this opportunity to sternly condemn foreign interference and illegal occupation of territories by outside forces and hope for respect for the sovereignty of the states, the right of the peoples to self-determination and non-recourse to force in the settlement of the international differences, for non-interference in internal affairs of states and for principles which are continuously violated in some regions of the globe.

We ardently hope that all the powers, big or small, and particularly, the powers bribed by the ringleaders of violation of these indispensible principles for peace and security in the world will respect the right of the peoples to freely choose their future and properly appreciate the dignity of humanity and its elementary freedom.

Mr. President and dearest friend,

The relations of friendship and cooperation which our two countries have established and untiringly continue to develop are very excellent because they are essentially based on mutual respect and esteem as well as the common support to the just cause. Their constant growth will be an example for other peoples and constitute our common contribution to the struggle of mankind for the best future of peace, concord, friendship and fraternal collaboration.

Permit me to take this new happy occasion to express our warm gratitude once again to you for your warm welcome to me and my delegation and multiple regards accorded us from the moment of our arrival in Pyongyang. Our people earnestly asked us to invite you to Rwanda.

Please take time to accept our invitation despite your numerous preoccupations.

We can assure you from that our people will meet you as their friend and brother and express the sentiments of respect and reverence to you and your friendship with the heroic Korean people.

In conclusion, I would like to invite the distinguished personages present here to drink a toast to the health of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the health of most respected Madame President, to the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean nation, to the happiness and prosperity of the entire Korean people, to the friendship and cooperation between Rwanda and Korea, to world peace, to the health of diplomatic envoys and their wives and to the health of friends and comrades present here. **(KCNA)**

Developing Railway Transport

These days railway transport workers of the DPRK are carrying over 35,000 more tons of load than their daily assignments through the "100-day battle" for significantly marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The railway transport of the country is making rapid development by introducing modern, large and high-speed means of transport along the Juche-based policy of building socialist railway transport put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

Now railway transport carries in only 10 days or so as much load as was transported in one year right after the liberation of the country.

Today the DPRK ranks among the most advanced countries in railway electrification.

In the country where not only trunk lines but also branch lines in the inland area are electrified, the proportion of electric traction to the aggregate railway freight haulage has risen to 66 per cent.

The railway transport is now steadily reinforced with large electric locomotives with big traction power suited to the geographical conditions of the country, 60-ton heavy-duty waggons, ore carrying waggons, tank cars, isothermal waggons, refrigerator cars and other modern rolling stock.

The number of heavy-duty waggons increased 3.8 times during the last Six-Year Plan period alone.

The narrow-gauge railways are being replaced with standard-guage and light rails with heavy-duty ones. Along with this, the major sections and mounting yards are being semi-automated or automated. And loading and unloading equipment is being further perfected at more than 80 centralized goods stations built in recent years.

In the field of railway transport the scientific policy of centralized transport, combined rail-motor-water communication and container transport is being thouroughly implemented.

Another railway line connecting the eastern and western regions is under construction in the country where the railway networks are rationally distributed to meet the demand of the developing national economy.

During the new long-term plan period the volume of railway freight haulage will increase 1.7 times, 1,600 kilometres of railways be electrified and electric traction be raised to 87 per cent of the overall railway freight transport.

In the DPRK railway transport is being rapidly modernized.

Oriental Drug Production in N. Hwanghae Prov.

Oriental drug production bases and spas are well built up in North Hwanghae Province adjacent to Pyongyang for the health and longevity of the working people.

Thanks to the wise guidance and deep care of President Kim Il Sung who has provided the system of universal free medical care and is giving full play to its superiority, today the province has scores of oriental drug production bases and pharmaceutical factories. Among them are a deer breeding farm, roe deer breeding farm, medicinal herb farms, offices for the protection and propagation of oriental drug resources, oriental drug production management offices, medicinal herb research institute and oriental drug processing factory.

There are also spas and sanatoria in Suan, Singye, Kumchon and other countries of the province.

Last year the oriental drug production bases expanded the area under medicinal herbs 118 times as against 1954 and produced scores of kinds of medicinal herbs and antlers. And the pharmaceutical factories and the pharmacist sections of oriental hospitals produced more than 300 kinds of oriental drugs including *insam* tonic to meet the demand of the people and exported quantities of medicinal materials and drugs to foreign countries.

The survey of medicinal herb resources and their protection and propagation are now conducted as an extensive mass movement in the province.

This year the province has planted medicinal herbs over 1.3 times as much as last year and expanded their variety by over 40 kinds.

In particular, Rinsan county has turned a medicinal herb farm, a deer breeding farm and almost all forest areas in the county into an area for medicinal herb protection and propagation and expanded the area under medicinal herbs to more than 800 *chongbo*. The whole county has become an oriental drug production base.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period North Hwanghae Province will increase the production of medicinal herbs and oriental drugs more than three times and greatly toward the promotion of the health of the people.

Pyongyang Children's Art Troupe Leaves Japan

Members of the Pyongyang Students and Children Art Troupe on board of "Mangyongbong-ho" bid farewell to a crowd of well-wishing Korean residents here and Japanese people.

The some 100-member Pyongyang Students and Children Art Troupe left here for home June 14 by the DPRK ship "Mangyongbong-ho", successfully winding up its 40-odd day performance tour of Japan.

It toured 10 major cities including Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Kyoto. Its performance tour has left the Japanese people totally impressed.

Montreal Star on Moon Cult (3)

Kidnapping Is Like Fixing Flat Tire

Follows the third part (January 4, 1978 issue) of the series of articles on Moon cult run in the Canadian paper Montreal Star from December 31, 1977 to early January, 1978.

The story till now: *We'd flown to California to see Benji, but the Moonies wouldn't allow us to see him alone. Now we decided to tell Benji's parents about his becoming a Moonie and our trip West.*

Shocked at first, the Carrolls had recovered quickly and come up with a plan to get him out. His sister Debbie was visiting Montreal from London. She would call and try to flush out Benji.

Benji not only talked to her on the phone, but agreed to see Debbie and her mother briefly in San Francisco. He promised to meet them at the airport and spend a day with them.

But we weren't taking any chances this time. Convinced that Benji would be accompanied by at least one other Moonie, we decided to make sure the Carrolls would see him alone.

Two days before the scheduled airport meeting, Benji's father and four of his friends—Lenny, Simon, Garry and myself—flew to San Francisco to arrange a kidnapping.

They were hardly the Magnificent Seven.

Four middle-aged doctors, a Colorado mountain man, a bald textile executive and an Italian private eye made unlikely kidnappers. But time was short and we couldn't be choosy.

We had two days to make our plans and all we knew was who we wanted to kidnap: Benji Carroll, a 28-year-old Montreal teacher and friend who had somehow fallen into the Moonies—a San Francisco cult with a strange hold on its members.

We were determined to see Benji alone, whether the Moonies liked it or not, and these were the people who'd offered to help:

● David Leof, a portly Jungian psychiatrist and lifetime pacifist, and his polished friends Dr. G. and Dr. F., who specialized in kidneys, not kidnaps.

● Dr. M: an aging hippie general practitioner and practicing coward.

● Charles Carroll, a 53-year-old clothing executive and Benji's father, who wanted his son back from "Father Moon."

● Keith, our lumbering mountain man, a drinking, thinking woodsman from the Colorado town of Loafer's Glory.

● There was to be a seventh man: a private eye to give advice and tip us off when Benji set foot in the airport.

Our plan was to lure Benji back to his mother's and sister's hotel—and snatch him fast. (We'd often seen it on television.)

* * *

"This is Mick Mazzoni's electronic answering service. Speak as long as you want, but keep it short," snapped the brittle recorded telephone voice of the detective we hoped to hire.

He had been described to us as "a real master of a thousand disguises, hands, mouthes...the whole bit."

He proved to be a good choice. An ex-cop with the manners of a drill sergeant, Mazzoni (not his real name) had beady eyes and a hoarse-of-old beard that I think was real. He was the kind of guy who looked to see who was shadowing him on the way to the grocery store.

"A good kidnapping is like fixing a flat tire," he had explained. "There's no point doing it if you don't do it right."

Mazzoni gave us several tips, among them to replace our original getaway car with a Cordoba.

"The Cordoba..." he said, "has lots of room to stuff a body into the back seat, and the seat belts don't get in the way."

"A very good car for a kidnapping."

Mazzoni had also suggested we plant a 'switch' car near San Francisco's Candlestick Park, in case our getaway was spotted. He even told us how to park the cars during the switch, so that Benji could be "transferred" with minimum resistance.

"Pssst...take this," he had whispered to me before I left, shoving a can of tear gas into my hands.

"If things get rough and you've got to get out, throw this and abort the mission."

Despite Mazzoni's advice, the caper proved never-ending in its complications.

Typical was our attempt to rent the 'switch' car. Watching the new car wheel out of the rental docks, Simon bit his lip and whispered frantically to Lenny:

"Geez what are we gonna do? It's another blue Cordoba!"

Lenny paled at the thought of jumping from one blue Cordoba to another.

Switch-Car Was Same Color

"You're not going to believe this..." he stammered to the girl at the counter "but I can't stand blue."

"In fact, I'm allergic to it!"

"Me too," added Simon as the woman's eyes darted from one to the other.

"But what's the difference?!" she asked, amazed. "You've rented it for *one day*."

"Yeah...I know" persisted Lenny. "It's just that I don't *like* blue.

Down at the far end of the counter, several businessmen were struck by his last remark.

"Ohhh..." they lamented in unison. "That's too bad. He doesn't like blooooooo..."

Several minutes later the sales girl had convinced her disbelieving boss to send down "any color but blue ' and a shiny green Cordoba came rolling out.

"Green!" shouted Lenny and Simon ecstatically. "We just love green!"

* * *

Even finding a suitable hotel for the snatch proved a major headache, as none of us knew the city. After hours of fruitless looking we settled on the "Bay Inn" a cozy little spot just off the highway.

After renting a room and familarizing ourselves with the surroundings for an hour, we settled down to see what the traffic situation would be like when the airplane arrived at 5:30 p.m. the next day.

At 5 p.m., blondes in sports cars began pulling in and grinding their way up to the rooms. Minutes later a number of men began to ttrrive. The increased activity included patrol cars that drifted in and out of the parking lot like a snake-out.

Somehow we had singled out a hooker's hotel—and as we turned to leave we discovered worse. The whole place was covered with hidden cameras which had been recording our every move since we'd first arrived.

Two hours later we rented rooms at the airport Holiday Inn, the best we could do in time for our plan. We took two adjacent rooms, with a connecting door: one for Mrs. Carroll, and the other for us to hide in.

The trap was set.

* * *

Keith the burly Colorado mountain man we had counted on for "muscle," never made it. Hopping into a cab at his construction site an hour before the kidnap was scheduled, he offered the cabbie a $20 tip—and was most of the way to the hotel when the car blew a tire and skidded off the road.

He ended up jogging along the highway in his construction boots and hard hat passing stalled traffic and covering several miles—but it was too late. By the time he arrived everyone was gone except the police who were at the hotel to investigate a kidnap.

* * *

It was a bungled job but somehow it had worked.

Keith had failed to show, but at the last minute Dr. Leof had wheeled in with his Mercedes, his wife and his child. He had also brought Dr. G., and Dr. F., swaddled in three-piece suits as though they were off to a medical convention.

We took up our posts.

Dr. Leof parked outside the motel room unloading his baggage while Dr. G. sat casually in a nearby vehicle, waiting to cut off Benji's car. On the far side of the lot Dr. M. was waiting nervously in the getaway car.

But as Dr. M. sat there drumming his fingers against the dashboard a Holiday Inn van parked directly in front of him blocking the escape route. Dr. Leof came coolly to the rescue.

"I'm a psychiatrist, here to seize a dangerous patient," he bluffed the driver, flashing a card. "The FBI is here with me—please move!"

Meanwhile Mr. Carroll and the four of us crouched in the darkened hotel room peering out the window at several women practising putts on golf green outside the hotel.

It was 5:45, and the plane had arrived 15 minutes earlier. The waiting was becoming unbearable.

The phone rang: It was Mazzoni at the airport.

"Benji's here with another Moonie," he said tersely. "They've picked up Mrs. Carroll in a 1976 silver Mustang. Get ready."

* * *

Ten minutes later, Simon broke the silence with a hoarse whisper.

"I see it...a silver Mustang. They're coming right this way."

The car stopped directly in front of the window.

"Someone's getting out two whispered straining to peek through the tiny hole in the curtain, ready to give the signal to attack as soon as I saw Benji. Car doors opened, obscuring my vision, legs and baggage came into view—then sswish—two sets of legs, one female, whisked by me in a blur before I could see any higher that the waist.

The lock in the room next door clicked, but we didn't know who it was. Was Benji in the room, or still in the car? Should we gamble it was him and run, or wait until we were sure? How *big* was the Moonie with him?

The silver mustang moved slowly toward a parking spot, but I still couldn't see who was driving it. Nearby, Dr. Leof appeared confused.

Lenny and Garry scrambled to the back door of the hotel room, pressing their ear against it to identify the voices in the adjacent room. Minutes were ticking away...What were we supposed to do?

Finally, in a flash of desperate bravado, Dr. Leof came to the rescue. Storming up to our room in complete frustration, he pounded on the door with all his might, and yelled so loud that half the hotel could jear:

"What the hell are you doing in there?! Benji's next door—Get the heck out there and KIDNAP him!!"

As soon as Dr. Leof's words had registered, Simon and I charged out the front door, while Lenny and Garry grappled with the one connecting the two motel rooms.

"Okay...I'll open the door and you charge in!" shouted Garry.

"The hell..." countered Lenny. "*You* open the door and *you* charge in!"

As the door flung open Garry burst into the room and saw Benji and his mother standing by the bathroom sink. The Moonie accompanying Benji was not in the room.

Garry charged, grabbing Benji in a choke hold and pulling back with all his strength—but as he did he squeezed Mrs. Carroll up against the sink. She shrieked and began tumbling into the bathtub.

At this point, Lenny and Simon arrived, grabbing Benji from the front, as he flailed his arms to escape—his eyes registering a terrifyingly blank expression.

Then momentarily, he noticed Simon, and for an eerie second he seemed to return to the Benji of old. He stopped, as in a freeze-frame in movie, and said:

"Hi Simon—what are you doing here?"

Escort Moonie Goes for Help

But an instant later his eyes were distant again and he was fighting to escape as though we were total strangers. I ran outside to see what was happening to the escort Moonie.

To my horror, I saw him backing the Mustang out of its parking spot unimpeded and preparing to take off for help. Somehow, Dr. G. had dozed off and neglected to cut off the Moonie's car.

Racing toward the car I pulled at the passenger door handle to no avail, then scrambled atop the hood—freezing before the windshield and staring into the Moonie's eyes—as he tried to get the car in gear.

"No-o-o!" I shouted, scrambling off the car and driving for his door handle, praying it might be unlocked. My fingers gripped the metal, the door swung open and I flung myself onto his lap, shouting:

"Wait! Wait!...we just want to talk to Benji. Please listen!

"We have deportation papers taken out on Benji, but we don't want to use them. We just want to talk..." I rambled, bluffing wildly. I was running out of steam, when suddenly Dr. G. swung into action.

He jammed his parking spot with squealing tires and tore toward us, terrifying us and hotel guests gaping at the scene.

At the last second, he screeched to a stop, inches from the Mustang—then slammed his door and stormed toward us.

"FBI!" he snarled, shoving his open wallet briefly through the window and grabbing the Moonie by the shirt. "Out of the car, you creep!"

The Moonie froze, and I slapped at Dr. G's arm and yelled in spontaneous histrionics:

"Hold it!" We had a deal...you said there'd be no trouble if he'd let us see Benji peacefully. Don't double-cross us!"

It was enough to confuse the Moonie, and he jerked his eyes from one of us to the other, shouting: "What's going on—what's happening?"

His voice was strained and his manner frantic, but his eyes were dead.

* * *

Back in th room, Benji was struggling to escape, though clearly shocked by the familiar faces involved in the kidnap. Finally, Lenny rushed out to get me, hoping one more "friendly" face might break his resistance completely.

I abandoned my play-acting with Dr. G. and ran into the room to deal with Benji. I couldn't. I looked into his vacant, alien eyes and burst into tears.

"Damn you..." I sputtered. "We've spent ten thousand dollars and six weeks of time to get out here and talk to you...just talk to you!

"Just...just...get out of here with us!"

'FBI...Shut Up, and Say Nothing!'

Somehow that seemed to work. Moved by my tears and those of his mother, Benji became subdued for a moment. We took advantage of the clam to pin his arms and rush him out the door.

As we stepped out into the light, half-carrying Benji, guests peered down from every balcony at the spectacle—while Dr. Leof, Dr. G. and Dr. F. moved casually about reassuring them with either: "I'm a psychiatrist...it's only a patient... please don't worry," or, "FBI...shut up and say nothing!"

The Moonie raced off for help but we paid no attention. Dr. M. pulled in with the getaway car. Its doors opened and I fell in backward, pulling Benji by the neck as Simon fell in on top of him shouting: "Please Benji—please!"

Only a tangle of legs still protruded through the door. Garry pushed them in like so many sticks of lumber and jumped in himself. We squealed and lurched out of the parking lot and onto the nearby highway.

"Jesus...that was close!" I gasped, easing my stranglehold on Benji, only to realize it was no longer needed. He was sitting bolt upright, eyes riveted to the floor in a trance-like state he would maintain for more than 24 hours—and nothing we would say would draw him out.

* * *

Forty-five minutes later we were safely parked in the underground garage of our hotel in nearby Berkeley, triumphant grins streiched upon our sweating faces. Benji was still in a trance as we pulled him from the car.

Halfway to the stairs he made a break for it. We grabbed him, pinned his arms apologetically, then carried and shoved him up three flights of stairs and down the corridor. With a collective sigh, we hauled him into our own room and piled tables and chairs against the door.

Bad news was waiting. Mr. Carroll had phoned to warn us that the Berkeley hotel room was registered under Mr. Carroll's name, and could probably be traced if anyone called.

I rushed downstairs to the main lobby, then casually walked up to a stern looking Scottish woman plumped at the reception counter.

"Uhh...I hate to ask you this." I stumbled, "but could we change the registered name on our hotel room—fast!"

"And *why-y-y?*" she demanded. I had no choice. Swallowing nervously, I asked if she had ever heard of Rev. Moon.

"That bastard-el!" she replied in a cold Scottish brogue. "Someone should put a bullet between his blades!"

"Why-e," I signed, spilling my story quicly and begging her help. In moments she agreed, flashing a sympathetic smile.

* * *

Some time later we had settled down in the hotel room and were trying to break through Benji's silence.

I was reading him material on Rev-Moon's financial interests—but he was still locked in his own world, and did not even acknowledge his sister, Debbie, when shw entered the room for the first time.

We were steadying ourselves for a long night—when unexpectedly, phone rang. It was the Scottish woman at the desk.

"Come down quickly," she said in a low voice. "It's very important that I see you."

Garry went down to the reception desk. "The police just called..." the woman told him softly. "They wanted to know if I had a Mr. Carroll on my books—but I told them I don't give that information out over the phone.

"They said they'd be coming over soon and check it themselves..."

"Whee-ee-e!" Garry whistled, trying to think. "Did they say when they'd be ov—"

But he never finished the sentence: the woman had gone stiff as a board. "My God," she whispered, the blood draining from her face.

"They're standing right behind you now."

(To be continued)

Aims of Continental Shelf Pact

A special procedure bill to implement the "south Korea-Japan continental shelf agreement" was voted into law on June 14 by the House of Councillors.

The "south Korea-Japan continental shelf agreement" is designed to perpetuate the division of Korea against the Korean people's will and strengthen the Seoul-Tokyo tie-up in politics, economy and military affairs. In addition, the criminal agreement contributes to the tightening of the dirty connection between south Korea and Japan and to Japanese neo-colonial rule over south Korea.

The bill, which had been pending for five years, was supported by the Liberal-Democratic Party and the Democratic Socialist Party and opposed by the Japan Socialist Party, Japan Communist Party, Komeito (Clean Government) Party, New Liberal Club and Niin Club.

The "south Korea-Japan continental shelf" problem originated in 1968 when the "ECAFE" (the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) made public survey report that the south sea of Korea had large amounts of oil deposits next in scale to those in the Persian Gulf.

No sooner had it heard this report of the "ECAFE" than the Seoul "regime" regarded it as a source of payoff and started cooking up a law on the continental shelf.

In January, 1970, south Korea framed the "law for the development of off-shore mineral ores" and declared urisdiction over an area of 300,000 square kilometres in the continental shelf in the south sea in May of the same year, and divided this area into seven lots and sold mining concessions to U.S. oil monopolies.

Japanese monopolies demanded that they be given concessions to explore and exploit natural resources in the seventh lot as they were eagerly looking for oil resources for a long time in order to save themselves from the oil crisis and world-wide inflation. This paved the way for oil business between Seoul and Tokyo—the "south Korea-Japan joint continental shelf development agreement".

In December 1970, Japan formed the "Ocean Development Committee" headed by Miura Kiichi, former president of the Petroleum Development Corporation. A "south Korea-Japan joint conference for undersea resources development" was held on January 20, 1971, in Tokyo. The conference was attended by pro-Seoul politicians and businessmen, including Kishi Nobusuke, former Japanese Prime Minister; Nagano Shigeo, former president of Nippon Steel Corporation and Yatsugi Kazuo. This meeting decided that resources in the continental shelf should be developed on a private basis.

Negotiations were conducted in Seoul in May 1972 between Yatsugi Kazuo and Pak Jung Hi on the joint development of the continental shelf, to conclude a secret agreement. It was then that the "south Korea-Japan cooperation committee" was held.

In September 1972, the "sixth south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference" reached a "government-level agreement" on the joint development.

The Pak Jung Hi junta held secret talks with the then Foreign Minister Ohira and the then International Trade and Industry Minister Nakasone when the two visited Seoul to attend the ministerial conference. A promise of a 305 million dollar loan was given to the Pak "regime" in exchange for accepting the aggressive Japanese demand for the development of part of the continental shelf.

The "first south Korea-Japan business conference" was held on October 5-6, 1972, in Seoul, the second meeting on November 28-29 in Tokyo and the third on December 20-21. At these meetings the Japanese side strongly demanded development concessions for the 4th, 5th and 6th mining lots as well as those for the 7th mining lot. The "south Korea-Japan government steering meeting," tentatively so named, was decided to be established as a result of the three meetings.

Business conferences were held on four occasions in 1973—on Feb. 1-2, Mar. 5-7, and on Apr. 23-27. A bill to ratify the continental shelf agreement was presented to the Diet twice in 1974 and in 1976 since May, 1974 and rejected each time.

The bill was passed through the Diet committee on April 27, 1977 with the absence of four opposition parties—the most important bill for the Fukuda regime which took office in December, 1976, and was approved by the Lower House on May 10, 1977.

Then came the Diet approval of the continental shelf bill on June 14, 1978.

The new law empowers the international trade and industry minister to give rights to develop oil resources into the zone to parties whose monetary and technical capabilities meet the standards set by the minister.

The law established an exception to the existing law governing mining and oil development, which stipulates that the first to apply will be awarded rights for exploitation.

What made the Japanese government so keen on railroading the "continental shelf agreement" through the Diet.

Significantly, the United States wanted Japan to give active support to the Pak Jung Hi junta rejected by the south Korean people in order to realize its ambition to dominate Asia.

The Japanese monopolies, strengthened in the course of the Korean War, found it necessary to explore off-shore resources in order to find their way out of the crisis and inflation hitting all the capitalist countries.

The Pak Jung Hi junta is faced with a great political crisis, as the anti-Pak "government" struggle, caused by its harsh suppression of the south Korean people, is rapidly increasing, calling for national reunification and restoration of democracy. Pak Jung Hi wants to secure much more economic aid from the U.S. and Japan under the pretext of the "joint development of the continental shelf," in order to prolong his remaining days in power.

The conclusion of concessions to explore off-shore resources" is designed to intensify the "anti-communist connections" between south Korea and Japan and to create military cooperative relations.

Another reason why the Japanese authorities made desperate efforts to railroad the "continental shelf agreement" through the Diet is related to the Seoul-Tokyo tension between south Korea and Japan and the Tokyo's policy towards south Korea.

South Korea is on the verge of total collapse with 10 million dollar foreign debts as a result of Pak Jung Hi's erroneous economic policy.

This was why Tokyo was set on passing the "continental shelf agreement" bill through the Diet so as to extend much more economic aid to the crumbling Pak Jung Hi junta.

Tokyo wanted to revise for the worse the "petroleum development corporation law" so that the "petroleum development corporation" would be established as a result of the three meetings.

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This enabled the Pak Jung Hi junta to receive loans from the "Japan Petroleum Development Corporation" for 50 years.

The "south Korea-Japan continental shelf agreement" is also designed to strengthen military ties between south Korea and Japan.

Pak Jung Hi said that after the 1970's the development of the continental shelf would provide a basis for the national defense system and would become essential for an intensified "anti-communist" system and military strategy. The "Japan Self-Defense Forces" was held on October 5-6, 1972, in Seoul, the second meeting on November 28-29 in Tokyo and the third on December 20-21. At these meetings the Japanese side strongly demanded development concessions for the 4th, 5th and 6th mining lots as well as those for the 7th mining lot. The "south Korea-Japan government steering meeting," tentatively so named, was decided to be established as a result of the three meetings.

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Another reason why the Japanese authorities made desperate efforts to railroad the "continental shelf agreement" through the Diet is related to the Seoul-Tokyo tension between south Korea and Japan and the Tokyo's policy towards south Korea.

South Korea is on the verge of total collapse with 10 million dollar foreign debts as a result of Pak Jung Hi's erroneous economic policy.

This was why Tokyo was set on passing the "continental shelf agreement" bill through the Diet so as to extend much more economic aid to the crumbling Pak Jung Hi junta.

Tokyo wanted to revise for the worse the "petroleum development corporation law" so that the "petroleum development corporation" would be established as a result of the three meetings.

This enabled the Pak Jung Hi junta to receive loans from the "Japan Petroleum Development Corporation" for 50 years.

The "south Korea-Japan continental shelf agreement" is also designed to strengthen military ties between south Korea and Japan.

Pak Jung Hi said that after the 1970's the development of the continental shelf would provide a basis for the national defense system and would become essential for an intensified "anti-communist" system and military strategy. The "Japan Self-Defense Forces" would be activated to the military significance of the development of off-shore resources in the Korean continental shelf. They are greatly interested in the joint development of the Korean continental shelf.

In this way, Seoul and Tokyo are gotten more undisguised in intensifying their fusion.

Lord or Fanatic: Rev. Moon Not Like Other Messiahs

This analytical article on the nature and activities of the Unification Church," entitled "Lord or Fanatic: Rev. Moon Not Like Other Messiahs" was carried on the December 31, 1977 issue of the Canadian paper Montreal Star.

To his followers he is Lord of the Second Advent, to his critics a powermad fanatic, using brainwashed young people to conquer the world: whatever the case, in a continent mushrooming with cults, Reverend Sun Myung Moon is not a messiah like the others.

While Guru Maharaj Ji and other cult leaders aspire toward material wealth, Mr. Moon shows an open desire for power, exercised financially and politically like no messiah before him.

"I will conquer and subjugate the world," he states bluntly in his writings, "I am your brain."

His Unification Church claims two million members in 40 countries, among the most active Japan, Korea and West Germany. His U.S. following numbers 30,000—7,000 of whom are full-time, hard-core members who eat, sleep and breathe for Rev. Moon.

Going under almost 100 "aliases" in every state in the nation, the Unification Church has developed a network of quasi-political organizations and activities.

● The church maintains a full-time Washington lobby of 15 persons, who sprinkle ginseng tea, flowers and engaging smiles among U.S. congressmen each day. Representatives Richard Ichord (D—Mo.) and Bill Chapel (D.—Fla.) have publicly praised Rev. Moon as a "positive world force," while former House speaker Carl Albert is frequently seen with Moonie acquaintances. A number of other Senate and House members have also been endorsing and participating in the church's activities.

● During former president Nixon's impeachment hearings, the church launched a 40-day fast and took out full-page ads in The New York Times declaring that God had "chosen" Mr. Nixon to be president. The president later met privately with Rev. Moon to express his thanks.

Now that Jimmy Carter is president, the church has launched a new parallel effort: setting up committees such as the International Human Rights Foundation to curry favor with the Carter administration.

● The church maintains a lobby effort to "safeguard" South Korea that is so militant it has led to allegations it is a front for the government of Park Chung Hee.

Two of Rev. Moon's top aides are former Korean army colonels, and have been identified to a House committee as still linked to the Korean CIA. One of the aides, Col. Bo Hi Pak, is Rev. Moon's constant companion and official translator.

Many ex-Moonies have testified that they were prepared to "fight and die for Korea" while in the organization. A Washington sub-committee is currently investigating the group's links to the Korean government.

● To fight his critics, Rev. Moon has bought expensive full-page ads in the Washington Post. Slick efforts costing about $10,000 apiece, they offer messages like "Reverend Moon's Religious Freedom—it's your freedom, too," and "he's white, baptist and from Georgia. Does that make President Carter a member of the KKK?"

Recently, Rev. Moon bought an hour of west coast television time to "talk to America," during which he made a passionate appeal for a "new spirituality" to battle communism.

The church also owns a slick 24-page daily in New York, called News World, and has hosted several prestigious conferences in recent years. Several weeks ago it held a three-day science meeting in a San Francisco hotel, attended by 400 scientists from 52 countries, including 10 Nobel Prize winners.

All expenses were paid, but other notables boycotted the conference when they learned who was sponsoring it.

Yet if Sun Myung Moon has added a new political dimension to the guru business, he is no stranger to the traditional reward of spiritual movements—money.

The 57-year-old "Messiah" has spawned a financial empire estimated at some $70 million, though church officials say this figure is somewhat high. Their holdings include property worth $20 million in New York state alone, including the 2,000-room New Yorker Hotel recently purchased for $5 million.

The church's California affiliate owns one of the largest mansions in San Francisco—the former Hearst home—while the New York group is reportedly looking into buying the Rockefeller home. Rev. Moon even even made a bid for the Empire State building.

Much of the cash for these purchases is generated by the work of his idealistic young devotees, who put in up to 20 hours a day for no pay in a variety of church-owned businesses. Few of them know where the money is going.

The church owns carpet cleaning, maintenance and printing firms, a restaurant chain called Aladdin's, a seafood processing plant, and a host of other enterprises.

Their biggest money maker is flower selling in the street, where young members take in as much as $500 a day through sales tactics referred to in the church as "heavenly deceit."

The money they earn is plowed into Rev. Moon's Korean enterprises, five conglomerates which churn out everything from munitions to paint, titanium, ginseng tea and pharmaceuticals. He is in the process of setting up a U.S. university.

Oddly enough, while the organization is extremely right-wing, its members are culled from generally liberal or left-wing backgrounds.

Their recruitment is marked by two characteristics: deception, and then a form of intense indoctrination.

'True Parents'

The church tells members to recruit "bright-looking all-Americans," and to ignore dullards, druggies and deadbeats.

Anguished parents, ministers and ex-members have accused the church of "brainwashing" its new members, claiming the techniques are similar to those of Korean War indoctrination camps.

To counter this, they have set up "deprogramming" sessions—talk sessions that can snap members back to their former selves in anywhere from six hours to three days.

But getting Moon-struck kids out of the organization long enough for deprogramming is difficult. Some states have awarded temporary custody to parents to deprogram their children, but others like California have staunchly refused—pushing many pained parents and friends to kidnap Moonies.

The church, however, denies the brainwashing charges and claims its techniques are simple "conversion," akin to those of any other religion.

The church's philosophy is difficult to pin down. Publicly, it spreads love, peace and world unity for an "ideal world" based on the tenets of a 536-page bible known as the Divine Principle.

Privately, however, members are taught that the world is divided into two forces—good and evil—with the church falling on one side of the line and everyone else on the other.

Consequently members must renounce their family, friends and former lives to help the "true parents," Mr. and Mrs. Moon, in saving the world. They swear off liquor, drugs, beards and even sex—and can be married only after several years of service, in a mass wedding in which Moon choses their mate.

Two such "blessings" have already taken place in Seoul: 777 couples in 1970, and 1,800 more in 1975. A third is expected shortly.

Rev. Moon himself is married for what is said to be the fourth time, residing with his wife and eight children in a gracious 25-room mansion in Tarrytown, N.Y. that cost the church $650,000. It is staffed by 35 Moonies and a large security force.

Rev. Moon does not specifically claim to be the "Messiah," but coincidentally was born in the 1920s in Korea, as was the Messiah of his Divine Principle.

He was expelled from the Presbyterian Church in 1950 for charges that very depending on the source. He claims to have been held and tortured by the Communists for three years, before escaping to set up the Unification Church in 1954.

The church is intended to foster religion and fight communism, says Rev. Moon. His critics feel otherwise. In the words of Allan Wood Tate, 30-year-old one-time head of the church's political arm in the U.S., now a law student at Rutgers and a staunch opponent of Rev. Moon:

"It's not a church...it's a fascist political movement, and the closest analogue we have today to the Hitler Youth."

Emergency Int'l Congress on Korea Held in Bonn

Overseas south Koreans, who opposes the Pak authorities, held a two-day conference in Bonn, West Germany on June 5 and 6 to rally European support for democratic rule in south Korea and reunification.

The "Emergency International Congress on Korea" was designed to coincide with fraudulent elections for "national council for reunification."

The conference was held under the co-sponsorship of the European section of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Reunification," a unified organisation of the overseas compatriots, and the "West German Committee for Solidarity with South Koreans."

Present there were compatriots from many countries and scholars and representatives of democratic organizations and civilian movements from 25 countries in Europe and Asia and figures of various circles, some 70 in all.

Among them were composer Yun I Sang who underwent all sufferings after being spirited from West Berlin to Seoul by the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency in 1967, Choe Dok Sin, former puppet foreign minister who sought asylum in the United States in 1977, Takazawa Torao, former vice-Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, and West German writer Luise Linsay.

West German writer Luise Linsay who visited south Korea in 1976 made a report on the human rights problem in south Korea at the conference.

He pointed out that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have ushered in enterprises from Japan, the United States and other countries and overdriven the south Korean workers on low wages, thus filling the purses of a handful of privileged classes and foreign capitalists.

At the conference Choe Dok Sin spoke in denouncing the violation of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The conference adopted a resolution carrying it with the determination to fight vigorously for the democratisation of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The resolution demanded the "repeal of the *yusin* constitution" and "release of political prisoners" in south Korea. It demanded that the Japanese government break its adhesion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime in the political, economic and military fields and that the U.S. government discontinue its military aid to south Korea.

The European branch of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" issued a statement upon the opening of the conference.

It condemned the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their perfidious crimes in refusing to implement the July 4 north-south joint statement containing a pledge to realise the reunification of the country on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and working to perpetuate the split.

The statement expressed firm solidarity with the south Korean patriotic people now in jail.

It manifested the resolve of the compatriots to fight for making the south Korean situation widely known in the world, enlisting broad support to democracy and realising the country's reunification.

South Korean residents in West Germany and West Germans staged a street demonstration downtown in Bonn, demanding the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

Resolution Calls for No More Aid to Seoul

The Emergency International Congress on Korea, held on June 5 and 6, 1978 in Bonn, West Germany, adopted a resolution.

The resolution reads as follows:

Human rights have long been, and are still being, trampled on in south Korea. Arbitrary arrest, kidnapping, torture, trial without legal protection for the accused, censorship of the mass-media, suppression of academic freedom and of freedom of information, of free assembly and organisation, even of religious freedom, disregard of the right for a secure livelihood, health and decent housing, all are commonplace. Even Koreans abroad are observed and terrorized by the Korean secret service and reprisals are taken against their innocent relatives at home.

The relation between these violations of human rights and the so-called "economic miracle" of south Korea is evident: foreign investors and creditors are interested in south Korea, and south Korean export goods are competitive abroad, only as long as there are extremly low wages and inhuman working conditions. Korean workers and farmers however demand an income which can secure their existence. Intellectuals and religious leaders protest against the appalling injustice of a system in which the broad majority of the people live in poverty while a small elite lives in fabulous luxury. Faced with this situation the Park Chung Hee regime cannot but be repressive. Consequently the violations of human rights in south Korea are a direct outflow of the exploitative economic system.

The decisive obstacles for a peaceful and self-reliant reunification of Korea are the economic interests of the United States, Japan and others, combined with the US military presence. The people in both parts of the divided nation long for the restoration of national unity, for a renewal of their cultural identity, for economic independence and social justice. The Joint Communique of North and South Korea of July 4th, 1972 is the expression of this will of the people for reunification. But the Park regime has turned its face against this unanimous wish of the people.

Thus the Park Chung Hee regime is the focus of all present problems in south Korea. Therefore, we, the participants in the Emergency International Conference on Korea in Bonn on June 5th, 1978, pledge solidarity and support for the courages and unshakable struggle of the people in south Korea to topple the corrupt and repressive Park-regime and restore democracy. Only if this main goal is achieved, may all of our other expectations for the future of south Korea be realized:

— the replacement of the dictatorial Yushin Constitution by a democratic constitution

— the restoration of human rights, both civil and social

— the freedom for all political prisoners including those who have been sentenced to death

— the end to all activities of the KCIA

— a policy directed towards economic independence

— a policy of development with social justice

— a policy of independent and peaceful reunification.

For the support of this our just struggle against dictatorship and for democracy and independence we call on:

1. the United States Government to remove all military and paramilitary forces and weapons, including nuclear weapons, from south Korea and to cease any form of military aid to the Park regime;

2. the Japanese Government to discontinue her special economic and military cooperation with the Park regime;

3. all Western governments, particularly West Germany, France, Great Britain, the USA, Canada and Japan

— to end the so-called development assistance to the Park-regime;

— to ban all activities of the KCIA and its front organization such as Unification Church within their jurisdiction;

— to urge foreign companies in south Korea to respect the labor standards of the International Labor Organisation, particularly trade union rights;

— to follow a balanced diplomacy towards south and north Korea in order to support the politics of dialogue and encourage a process towards reunification.

4. the trade unions in the Western countries

— to concern themselves with the workers' exploitation in south Korea

— to make their demands known

— and to give them effective support in the International Labor Organisation as well as in the face of multinational corporations.

We are not begging for, but we are demanding basic human rights. We are not just waiting for but we are struggling for a change. And we are aware that the solidarity amongst Koreans at home and abroad, and the solidarity between Koreans and their friends is of importance.

The demonstrators expressed firm solidarity to the south Koreans' struggle for democracy and against the repressive Pak junta.

Japan-Resident Korean Student Gets Life Imprisonment

The south Korean Pak junta June 13 confirmed at a trial at the Seoul Supreme Court the heavy penalties which were already passed upon Japan-resident Korean students.

At the second trial session held on Mar. 9 the junta sentenced Ryu Yong Su, a student of Pusan University, to life imprisonment, Kim Jong Sam, a student of Seoul University, to 10 years in prison and Ryu Song Sam, a student of Hanyang University, and other students to penal servitude.

While studying in south Korea, these students had felt discontented with the reactionary educational system of south Korea and criticized it and longed for the advanced educational system in the northerh half of the DPRK.

This can never be a crime. But the Pak junta arrested them last year on charges of being "spies" and held trials repeatedly under the draconic "Anti-Communist Law" and the "National Security Law."

The Pak junta confirmed the harsh penalties upon these Japan-resident students on the day following the massive anti-"government" struggle of Seoul University students opposing the "*yusin* system." This was designed to intimidate the students and make them step aside from the fighting ranks.

Washington to Transfer 8 F-111s to Seoul

The U.S. administration is contemplating to introduce F-111 fighter bombers into south Korea from July 20 under this year's plan for overseas deployment of this latest type of fighter bombers.

On June 12 the administration announced that 8 fighter bombers belonging to the 356th Tactical Combat Flying Corps under the Tactical Air Force Command stationed in the Mountainhome Base in Idaho would be introduced into south Korea and "tactically deployed" in the Taegu Base, North Kyongsang Province. During their two weeks' deployment in south Korea the airplanes will reportedly participate in a war exercise planned by the U.S. forces in south Korea.

Earlier, in March this year, they introduced many fighter bombers of this latest type into south Korea to participate in an unprecedentedly large joint military exercise dubbed "Team Spirit '78" which it staged with the south Korean puppet army, stirring up a war atmosphere.

The U.S.'s plan for the "tactical deployment" of more F-111 fighter bombers in south Korea is an unpardonable challenge to the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world who demand the removal of tension and the total withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

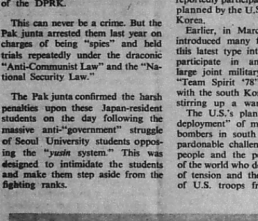

Photo shows a F-111 fighter bomber

Kissinger Opposes GI Pullout

The former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recently held a news conference with the Japanese daily newspaper "Asahi Shimbun."

In the news conference he claimed that south Korea, like Japan and the Philippines, lies within the "forward defence line" of the United States in Asia and the United States should remain a "visible being" on this "forward defence line."

He said that he did not approve the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea, still less. The total withdrawal of the ground force and the U.S. forces should continue to stay in this "forward base." Even if U.S. forces are to be withdrawn, he argued, its period should be reconsidered in view of the presidential election.

He zealously defended the treacheriesand suppression of human rights by the south Korean Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

This is an outrageous challenge to and provocation against the Korean people.

The blast of Kissinger wholly represents the U.S. policy of military occupation of south Korea and their line of split and war in Korea. It once again uncovers his nature of an aggressor and clearly shows that the nature of imperialism does not change.

The "defence" advertized by the Carter administration means "aggression," and the "visible being of the United States" suggests their heinous plan to stay on in the Asian region.

To place south Korea within the "forward defence line" cannot be construed otherwise than an intention to start a war.

Today U.S. government is hell bent on arms reinforcement in south Korea behind the curtain of "troop pullout" to push ahead with the plan to start a war of aggression against the northern half of the DPRK.

It goes without saying that all these manoeuvres are to hasten the war preparations against the northern half of the Republic.

Kissinger's aggressive outburst against the Korean people is motivated by his sinister aim to fan such acts of the U.S. war-mongers and south Korean puppet regime, perpetuate the division of Korea and increase the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula.

The Carter administration must stop at once its preparations for a new war against the Korean people, give up the wild ambition to occupy south Korea forever and totally withdraw all its troops and lethal weapons from there without delay.

Fishermen Reconstruct Atrocities by Pak Junta

PYONGYANG, June. 16 (KCNA)—Crewmen of our fishing boat No. 6122 met home and foreign reporters on June 15 at the People's Palace of Culture. They returned to the embrace of the DPRK after having their boat sunken by the piratic act of the south Korean puppets in the high seas on May 19 and been kidnapped and persecuted by them.

Speaking on the occasion, deputy chief engineer of the boat Kim Won Son told how they met with a disaster, while catching fish, he said:

Not "Spy Boat" But Fishing Boat

Our 100-ton class fishing boat No. 6122 left Kyongpo, Hongwon County, South Hamgyong Province, on May 17 and caught fish in the sea off Wonsan.

Due to engine trouble, the boat was drifted to the sea 38 degrees 34 minutes north latitude and 128 degrees 50 minutes east longitude. The point was in the high seas, 19.6 miles from Kojin.

At around 12:30, May 19 three naval vessels appeared on the southern horizon.

From that time our boat was fired at.

Speaking of the south Korean puppets' armed attack on the fishing boat No. 6122, Ro Jae Bok and other fishermen said:

South Korean puppet naval vessels bearing Nos. "161", "162" and "58" began surrounding the fishing boat from both sides. Then two more puppet naval vessels appeared and an airplane flew low over the boat. The enemy opened gun firing.

Hit by shells, water gushed into the boat. The windows of the portholes were broken.

Many fishermen were killed. Enveloped in flames, the boat began to sink rapidly.

Vehemently denouncing the Pak Jung Hi fascist hooligans, fishermen said:

Far from rescuing a peaceful fishing boat adrift in the high seas, they mobilized armed vessels and even an airplane to shower fire and sank it and killed fishermen. Can there be crueller brutes than them?

Fisherman Pak Dae Sok declared:

When more than a half of our comrades were killed and the boat was almost completely going under water, we jumped into the sea. Firmly determined to return to the fatherland where there is the great leader, we began swimming to the north.

The pirates on the puppet naval vessels ran wild to capture us alive.

When we came to ourselves, taken to an unknown wharf, we saw all of us bound up, clothes stripped off.

Exposing the brutalities they underwent after they were kidnapped by the south Korean puppets, fishermen said:

The puppet hooligans took us to Sokeho port and handed us over to intelligence officials from Seoul.

Puppet agents took us to Seoul by a bus and locked us up in underground cells, each by himself, of a secret camp of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency on the bank of the river Han-gang.

How Fishermen Were Tortured

Then interrogation and torture began. The gangsters tried to force us to admit that our boat was a "spy boat."

Ro Jae Bok said:

When I refused their demand, they gave me not a wink of sleep or a spoonful of food for four days running. When I was lying almost unconscious, they beat me with an iron bar, a club and so on. They wrung my neck, threatening that they would kill me.

Chi Min Gwon indignantly said: The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are human butchers and murderers with whom we cannot live under the same sky.

They tortured me by giving no food at all. But I did not yield to them. They beat me on the cheek with an iron bar and broke my teeth.

Chang Jung Ryol said: They beat me on the head and cheek at random with a club till I fell unconscious.

When I came to myself, the floor was in a pool of blood. Blood was coming down from a wound on my head and a back tooth was broken.

The wound on my head has not yet been healed. When I feel pain, I grit my teeth, unable to repress a hatred for the enemy. I have did not yield to the enemy but fought him undauntedly.

We felt no fear when we thought that the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung was stretching his hands to save us fishermen.

In the dark cells and torture room where blood was running we always pictured in our mind's eyes the benign image of the respected and beloved leader and fought with a determination to return to the DPRK where there is the great leader, even if we may die.

Li Yang Su said:

I am an old man nearing sixty years of age.

One day a young spy came in and demanded that I seal with my thumb on a sheet of paper, saying, "You old fellow, won't you become a 'spy'?"

I said to him, "don't you have parents?" the man shouted at me, "So, you want to die?" and set a dog at me to bite the lower part of my legs five times.

Then he clicked his pistol and threatened to shoot at me. He beat me on the head with it till I fell to the floor.

Offer of Wine, Girls

Ko Gyong Hwa, a 22 year-old fisherman, said:

They tortured me by all means. They put a big square bar between my two legs and weighed on it on both sides. They wrung my neck with a rubber bar till acid water came out of my stomach, kicked the lower part of my belly and turned over my eyeballs. I am suffering from cystiis from that time.

When they could not make us give in by bestial tortures, they took us to cabarets and restraurants every night in an attempt to win us over with wine and girls.

I was taken to restaurants many times. There rich men were drinking day and night, dancing with nude girls and doing all other indecent acts.

Each time I saw such scenes, I turned my face away. Puppet intelligence agency men beat me with their fists, saying, "This is 'freedom'. Why do you turn your eyes away?"

Speaking of the reality of south Korea, fishermen said in unison: South Korea is a hell for the people. Seeing the hellish reality of south Korea, we deeply felt that the country should be reunified at an early date so that the south Korean people may live in happiness together with us under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader.

They said that upon crossing the Central Military Demarcation Line on June 13, they could not hold back tears of emotion and joy of being taken again into the bosom of the great leader.

They said: We could not repress a burning hatred and wrath against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for brutally torturing us for nearly one month. As soon as we crossed the Military Demarcation Line, all of us threw away things given by the enemy and took off clothes and shoes with a determination to take revenge upon the beastly enemy.

When we heard an emotional story that the respected and beloved leader earnestly instructed again and again that our dear fishermen should be saved at any cost and took concrete step for this, we raised our hands high and shouted and shouted "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" at the top of our voices.

The fishermen vowed to say that no one can dare provoke our people who have their leader in the person of great Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The fishermen extended heartfelt, warmest gratitude to the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who brought them the joy of rebirth and the glory of today and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life. **(Subtitles are ours... ed)**

U.S. Officials Reveal:

Nuke Threat to DPRK

The U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the State Department officials recently held press conferences in Washington on the use of nuclear weapons and revealed their intention to permit the use of nuke against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The blare of the U.S. authorities on using nuclear weapons against the DPRK shows the heinous nature of the Korean strategy of the U.S. and indicates that preparations for another Korean War frenziedly stepped up by them are, in essence, preparations for a nuclear war.

The U.S. administration has made in south Korea preparations for a nuclear war from long ago, deployed nuclear weapons in Japan and Okinawa and let the warships belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet ready for sailing to Korea carry nuclear weapons.

By threatening the DPRK with nuclear arms, the U.S. authorities attempt to get something on the one hand, and encourage, on the other, the south Korean repressive Pak "regime" and drive them more zealously to division and war and to military provocations and adventures against the DPRK.

The utterances of the U.S. authorities cannot serve to frighten Pyongyang, but they cause the Koreans to cast doubts on U.S.'s political position.

Last year U.S. President Carter in an interview with the American weekly U.S. News and World Report dated May 29 said that the use of U.S. nuclear weapons in south Korea was possible.

In his election campaign, the president pledged to conduct a diplomacy based on human rights and withdraw all the U.S. troops from south Korea along with nuclear weapons.

However, his original pledge to pull all GIs out of south Korea has changed to a partial pullout over four to five years, and consequently, he announced that 1,600 U.S. combat troops stationed in south Korea which was scheduled for withdrawal this year will be kept there until 1979.

It is crystal clear that the U.S. administration is fully going against Carter's inaugural speech.

Therefore, the U.S.'s reference to a possible use of nuclear arms to "defend" the repressive Seoul junta suggests that Carter's advocacy of human rights is only a lip-service.

This cannot but be interpreted as support for the authoritarian Pak "regime." In other words, the blare of the U.S. authorities is designed to instigate the notorious dictator further to trample under foot fundamental civil rights and democracy.

The Government of the DPRK has always maintained that Korea should be reunified independely and peacefully. Among other things, Pyongyang already proposed Washington to conclude a bilateral peace agreement in a bid to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The real tension existing on the Korean Peninsula springs from the continued U.S. military presence in south Korea and the Pak "regime's" war provocation.

If the U.S. sincerely hopes to help shape a just and peaceful world that is truly humane, it should withdraw its combat troops from south Korea along with the nuclear weapons and an end should be put to the U.S. attempt to create "two Koreas."

AMERICAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN SOUTH KOREA*

Service	System	Number of nuclear-capable systems	Load & Reload (# per system)	Total Nuclear Weapons	Explosive Power per weapon (maximum) kilotonnage)
US Air Force	Fighter-Bombers (F-4 Phantom)	48	4	192	70kt**
US Army	Artillery				
	8" (M-110)	28	2	56	1kt
	155mm (M-109)	76	2	152	1kt
	Surface to Air Missiles				
	Nike-Hercules	144	1	144	5kt
	Surface to Surface Missiles				
	Honest John	4	20	80	100kt
	Sergeant	2	6	12	100kt
	Atomic Mines	25-50	1	25-50	5kt
TOTALS		327-352		661-686 Nuclear Weapons	

* Estimates based on the following methodology: Nuclear capable systems in Korea were identified and then, using estimates based on European load and reload experience, a total for each system was computed.

** The Hiroshima bomb was 15kt.

(From a treatise "Korea and U.S. Policy in Asia" presented by Rear Admiral Gene LaRocque, Jan., 1976)

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa Office 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269) 6451-8. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Koren. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)